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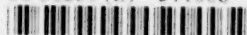
Agenda item 48

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002
International Conference on Financing for Development and
the preparation of the 2008 Review Conference

Letter dated 31 October 2008 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairperson of the Second Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the lists of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations seeking accreditation to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (see annexes I and II, respectively), as agreed by Member States on a no-objection basis, for your attention and appropriate action by the Second Committee.

(Signed) Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann



Annex I

Intergovernmental organizations seeking accreditation to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

1. Global Digital Solidarity Fund
2. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
3. UNITAID

Annex II

Non-governmental organizations seeking accreditation to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

1. Alliance for African Women Initiative, Ghana
2. Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción al Desarrollo
3. Association femmes et actions pour le développement
4. Centre d'accompagnement des alternatives locales de développement
5. Centre for Rights and Development
6. Civil Power Africa
7. Dennis-MMEK International Care
8. Development Wheel
9. Equit Institute
10. European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
11. Evangelical Lutheran Mission Leipzig
12. Foundation for Widows and Less Privileged
13. Freedom from Debt Coalition
14. GGS Institute of Information Communication Technology, India
15. Global Call to Action against Poverty, Liberia
16. Global Network for Environment and Economic Development Research
17. Groupe d'action "Qui veut peut"
18. Hope Worldwide, Pakistan
19. IBON Foundation
20. International Foundation for African Children
21. Job Creation Trust
22. Jonction
23. Jubilee South
24. La Colombe
25. LDC Watch
26. Magnificat Environment Association
27. Manav Kalyan Pratisthan
28. Médecins du monde
29. Network for Women's Rights in Ghana
30. Pakistan Community Peace Foundation

31. Polli Dustha Kallyan Shangstha
32. Population Action International
33. Reality of Aid Network
34. Resource Center for Environment and Sustainable Development Organisation
35. Seeds for African Relief Agency
36. Servicios Ecumenicos para Reconciliación y Reconstrucción
37. Slums Information Development and Resource Centres
38. Solidar
39. Stamp Out Poverty
40. TB Alert
41. United Nations Youth Association of Cameroon
42. Unzila Memorial Welfare Organization
43. VENRO
44. Voices for Interactive Choice and Empowerment
45. Women and Memory Forum
46. Youth Partnership for Peace and Development, Sierra Leone



General Assembly

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4 November 2008

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Second Committee
Agenda item 49
Sustainable development

**Letter dated 30 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative
of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to convey to you information on the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the issue of rational use of water resources in Central Asia (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 49.

(Signed) Alisher Vohidov
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Annex to the letter dated 30 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Position of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the rational use of water resources in Central Asia

The rational use of natural resources, especially water and energy resources, is one of the most serious issues facing Central Asia today.

Diverging or ambiguous approaches to this issue hamper development, create situations of conflict and can result in ecological disaster. One example would be the Aral sea, the drying-up of which has tragic consequences not only for the peoples of Central Asia, but for the entire subregion and even for the whole of Eurasia.

The drying-up of the Aral sea destroyed the very basis for life in the Aral basin, leading to a chronic shortage of water for irrigation and drinking purposes. Salt and dust storms forming on the surface of the exposed seabed are destroying crops and vegetation. The result has been huge economic losses for the fishing and hunting industries, as well as lower yields from pastures and cultivated crops.

Addressing the forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions of the General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, noted that the Aral crisis represented one of the largest ecological and humanitarian disasters in the history of humanity, affecting tens of millions of people living in the Aral sea basin.

The water resources of the Aral sea basin consist of renewable surface and ground water of natural origin, as well as reused wastewater from industrial activities. All the water resources of the region merge in the basins of the Syrdarya and Amudarya rivers.

In the event of a change in the current state of water resources from transboundary sources, the Central Asian countries, with over 50 million inhabitants, could face an even greater environmental disaster, including problems in providing the populations and agricultural sectors of the countries of the region with drinking and irrigation water, and widespread drought with all its consequences.

No decision on the use of watercourses of transboundary rivers, including decisions to construct hydroelectric facilities, should in any way be allowed to disrupt the environment or the interests of the populations of neighbouring territories. At stake are the use of resources and watercourses of transboundary rivers which have met the vital needs of States and peoples living along these rivers for centuries.

Rational use of resources of transboundary rivers is regulated by the United Nations Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context of 25 February 1991, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes of 17 March 1992 and the Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses of 21 May 1997, which require States "to ensure that transboundary waters are used

in a reasonable and equitable way, taking into particular account their transboundary character, in the case of activities which cause or are likely to cause transboundary impact".

Where harm is caused, all measures should be taken to eliminate or mitigate such harm and, where appropriate, to discuss the question of compensation.

The United Nations instruments emphasize that "Watercourse States shall cooperate on the basis of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit and good faith".

Pursuant to these basic requirements of the United Nations Conventions, assurances should be obtained from authoritative international experts that the construction of hydroelectric facilities in the region will not result in irreparable ecological consequences and will not affect the existing balance in the use of watercourses of transboundary rivers by all basin States. The technical and economic feasibility of new hydraulic facilities in the basins of transboundary rivers should be subject to mandatory assessment by neutral international audit bodies.

The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank agree on these principles. Uzbekistan, for its part, expresses the hope that the position adopted by such eminently authoritative international financial institutions will serve as an example to other organizations and States, thereby ultimately strengthening the socio-economic security and stability of the region.

Countries wishing to invest in such projects should also be mindful of the need to comply with these requirements.

In making its position known, Uzbekistan does not claim special rights for priority use of the water resources of transboundary rivers. Uzbekistan's position on this issue not only fully reflects international legal norms; it also, significantly, derives from them.

Each country has the right to implement projects involving the use of the resources of transboundary rivers, including the construction of hydraulic facilities, with the proviso that in-depth independent technical, economic and ecological feasibility studies are carried out based on the principles of openness and full transparency between the parties concerned.

In addition, two crucial conditions should be met. First, there should be no decrease in watercourse levels for countries located downstream. Second, the already highly unstable ecological security of the region should not be further compromised.

Uzbekistan, for its part, will continue to adopt consistent measures to ensure a balance of water and energy resources in the region with a view to preserving peace and stability and strengthening security in Central Asia.

**General Assembly**

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6 November 2008

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Sixty-third session

Second Committee

Agenda item 54

Operational activities for development

Letter dated 5 November 2008 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairperson of the Second Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 23 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations, Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, addressed to me (see annex), transmitting the report of Mr. Al-Nasser, in his capacity as President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, prepared pursuant to Assembly resolution 62/209 of 19 December 2007. Appropriate action by the Second Committee would be appreciated.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Al-Nasser for his valuable contribution.

(Signed) Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann
President of the General Assembly



Annex

Letter dated 23 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 22 May 2008 from the President of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, Srđjan Kerim, to me (see attachment I), by which he entrusted me, as President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with undertaking the necessary consultations with Member States in accordance with, and for the purpose of implementing, paragraph 13 of Assembly resolution 62/209.

I am pleased to inform you that this undertaking has now been duly completed through consultations with the geographical groups and the report thereon is transmitted herewith (see attachment III).

Both the Chairperson of the Second Committee and the Chairperson of the Group of 77 have been duly informed and provided with copies of the text of the report, in order that they may take the necessary action to keep the agenda item entitled "Operational activities for development", including South-South cooperation, open, pending the tabling of a resolution on modalities by the intergovernmental body. The text of my letter dated 21 October 2008 to the Chairperson of the Second Committee in this regard, which was also duly transmitted to the Chairperson of the Group 77, is appended for your information (see attachment II).

(Signed) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Permanent Representative of Qatar

**Attachment I to the letter dated 23 October 2008 from the
Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the General Assembly**

**Letter dated 22 May 2008 from the President of the sixty-second
session of the General Assembly to the Permanent Representative
of Qatar to the United Nations**

I wish to refer to General Assembly resolution 62/209 entitled "South-South cooperation", in which the Assembly decided to convene a High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, no later than the first half of 2009.

In paragraph 13 of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to entrust the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation with undertaking the necessary consultations with Member States in order to prepare the proposed conference, with a view to the Assembly's taking a decision, during its sixty-second session, on the nature, date, objectives and modalities of the conference, making use of the existing coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system.

I am therefore pleased to entrust you, as President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, with undertaking the necessary consultations with Member States in accordance with, and for the purpose of implementing, paragraph 13 of resolution 62/209.

(Signed) Srgjan **Kerim**

President of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly

Attachment II to the letter dated 23 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Letter dated 21 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Chairperson of the Second Committee

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 62/209 of 19 December 2007 and to inform you that, based on that resolution, the President of the Assembly requested me to conduct, on his behalf, consultations with Member States. This has now been completed through consultations with the geographical groups and the text of the report thereon, which will be sent to the President of the Assembly, is transmitted herewith for your attention and action.

I am transmitting the text of the present letter also to the Chairperson of the Group of 77, in order that he may take the necessary action towards requesting you to keep the agenda item on operational activities for development, including South-South cooperation, open, pending the tabling of a resolution on modalities by the intergovernmental body.

Kindly note, however, that the question of venue is currently the subject of active negotiations between a prospective host and me; information on this matter will be provided in due course.

(Signed) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Permanent Representative of Qatar

**Attachment III to the letter dated 23 October 2008 from the
Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the General Assembly**

**Report of the President of the High-level Committee on
South-South Cooperation on the High-level United Nations
Conference on South-South Cooperation**

Summary

The present report has been prepared in compliance with General Assembly resolution 62/209 of 19 December 2007, in which the Assembly decided to convene a High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, no later than the first half of 2009, and requested the President of the Assembly to entrust the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation with undertaking the necessary consultations with Member States in order to prepare for the proposed conference, with a view to the Assembly's taking a decision, during its sixty-second session, on the nature, date, objectives and modalities of the conference, making use of the existing coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system. This report summarizes the consultations undertaken by the President of the High-level Committee, and the outcomes and recommendations issuing from those consultations.

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I. Introduction

1. The 1978 United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries remains a pivotal event in South-South cooperation, and the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,^a adopted by the Conference, has served to guide South-South cooperation policies and practices in the development sphere for the past 30 years. During this period, the international development scenario has been focused towards new horizons. It was in recognition of the changing nature of cooperation and capacities in the South, as well as the need to strengthen and further invigorate South-South cooperation, that the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, in resolution 62/209 of 19 December 2007, chose to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Buenos Aires conference with the convening of a High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. This proposal stemmed from the discussions and decisions of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its fifteenth session in 2007, as endorsed by the Assembly at its sixty-second session later that same year.

2. The thirtieth anniversary of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action comes at a time when South-South cooperation has acquired greater prominence, thanks to the significant gains achieved in many parts of the developing world. Some countries of the South are now hubs of technological innovation, foreign direct investment and high-quality education. Despite these gains, however, there remain pockets where extreme poverty and lingering deprivation seem intractable. South-South cooperation with its emphasis on mutual learning and experience-sharing benefits in addition from the fact that partnering nations often share similar conditions or have previous experience of confronting similar challenges. This sharing of hard-won knowledge brings with it a deep sense of solidarity among countries of the South, which forms the philosophical basis for South-South cooperation, standing alongside other practical considerations.

3. In recognition of the above, the General Assembly, in its resolution 62/209 (para. 13) decided to convene a High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, no later than the first half of 2009, and requested that the President of the Assembly entrust the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation with undertaking the necessary consultations with Member States in order to prepare for the proposed conference, with a view to the Assembly's taking a decision, during its sixty-second session, on the nature, date, objectives and modalities of the conference, making use of the existing coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system.

4. In a letter dated 22 May 2008, the President of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly requested the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation to undertake the necessary consultations in accordance with the above-mentioned Assembly resolution.

^a *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

5. The present report considers the status of the consultations with Member States. It also provides a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations issuing from those consultations, for review by the General Assembly, with a view to its taking a decision thereon.

II. Consultations in preparation for the Conference

6. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/209 and the aforementioned letter of the President of the sixty-second session of the Assembly, the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation undertook the necessary consultations with Member States in order to prepare for the Conference, with a view to:

- (a) Determining the nature and scope, objectives, date and venue as well as the modalities for the Conference;
- (b) Proposing the desired level of participation and organizational structure of the Conference;
- (c) Coming up with an agreed list of priority issues and themes for consideration at the Conference;
- (d) Determining the basic documents to be prepared by the Secretariat for the Conference;
- (e) Making the necessary preliminary logistic arrangements with the Secretariat, using the existing coordination mechanisms of the United Nations system.

III. Summary of the outcomes of the consultations

7. The main outcome of the consultations undertaken by the President of the High-level Committee and the proposed nature and objectives, themes, venue, date and modalities, as well as the necessary considerations, with respect to the holding of the Conference, are summarized below.

A. Nature and objectives of the Conference

8. The Conference should assess progress made, reaffirm goals and commitments, share best practices and lessons learned and identify obstacles and constraints encountered, actions and initiatives needed to overcome them and important measures for further implementation as well as new challenges and emerging issues.

9. The Conference should be expected to provide an opportunity for policymakers to strategize on how best to tap into the rapidly growing capacities in the South and to harness the present momentum of South-South cooperation towards reaching internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, across the South. South-South cooperation offers policymakers and development practitioners a vital option to be considered in formulating national and regional development plans.

10. The Conference should be held at the highest level possible, including the participation of the Heads of State and Government, ministers, special representatives and other representatives.

11. Non-governmental organizations and business-sector entities should also be invited to participate in the Conference and its preparatory process, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the General Assembly, giving particular attention to the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation.

B. Proposed theme and sub-themes for the Conference

12. The Conference should provide an opportunity to further clarify and distil the concept of South-South cooperation as an action-oriented modality through which to fight poverty and promote human development within the emerging world order, where developing countries are beginning to play major roles in areas such as trade, investment and finance. In this context, it is proposed that the Conference should have one overarching theme: "South-South cooperation for equitable development in the twenty-first century", with the following sub-themes:

(a) The changing landscape and dynamism in the global South and the role of South-South solidarity and cooperation towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,^b in order to engender a more inclusive globalization;

(b) South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, in the spheres of economic and sustainable development (for example, trade and investment; science and technology, especially information and communications technology; agriculture and food security; and environment and energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, as well as climate change, etc.);

(c) South-South development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, including triangular cooperation, in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, particularly poverty eradication and achievement of full and productive employment, and disaster management;

(d) South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, in social and other areas (for example, education and culture; health and social services, especially with respect to HIV/AIDS and malaria; migration and remittances; tourism and the creative economy; and gender empowerment, as well as the role of the media in development).

C. Venue and date of the Conference

13. Following the withdrawal by the Government of Argentina of its offer to host the Conference, there were informal indications of other possible offers to host the Conference. The President of the High-level Committee consulted with interested Member States, with a view to reaching a conclusion regarding which would serve as the host country.

^b See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

14. It is therefore to be noted that the question of the venue of the Conference is currently the subject of active negotiations with a prospective host, and the President of the High-level Committee will be pleased to provide information on this matter in due course.

15. In order to allow adequate time for both the Secretariat and the host country to make all the necessary preparations so as to ensure the success of the Conference, it is proposed that the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation be held in May 2009, or no later than in June of that year, taking into account the calendar of other United Nations conferences and meetings to be held in 2009.

16. Bearing in mind paragraph 15 above, the General Assembly may wish to consider postponing the sixteenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, currently scheduled to be held in the first week of June 2009, until October or November 2009, and adjusting the duration of the session of the Committee, as appropriate.

D. Modalities of the Conference

17. The Conference should include plenary meetings and a number of interactive multi-stakeholder round tables based on the overarching theme and the sub-themes proposed in paragraph 12 above.

18. The preparation and organization of the Conference should make full use of the existing institutional arrangements for reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.

19. The General Assembly may wish to request that the President of the High-level Committee, on the basis of the consultations with Member States, propose a programme of work, taking into account relevant meetings scheduled for 2009 and their expected outcomes, including necessary consultations in the identified thematic areas.

E. Financing of the Conference

20. In accordance with the relevant rules and practices established by the General Assembly for organizing similar events including the participation of all Member States, observers, and intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations that have been accredited to participate in such events, as well as other relevant participants, the United Nations will normally cover, within available resources, those costs that would have been incurred if such an event had been held at United Nations Headquarters. These would normally entail the preparation of conference documents, including background documents; simultaneous interpretations in all six working languages of the United Nations; and the salaries of translators, interpreters and a core of Secretariat staff directly associated to the preparation and organization of the Conference.

21. As it is a customary practice, the host Government would normally be expected to bear the costs of the Conference incurred as a result of its being held outside United Nations Headquarters. These would normally entail the provision of

conference rooms and facilities; working spaces for the Conference secretariat and delegates, including computers and other office equipment; travel and daily subsistence allowances for interpreters and translators as well as the Secretariat's core support staff, at the prevailing standard United Nations rate; and local transportations for all participants from hotels to the Conference sites, as well as other related items, provided at the discretion of the host Government.

22. In order to ensure the broadest possible participation, especially by the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, all Member States and other relevant stakeholders in a position to do so should be encouraged to consider supporting the participation of these countries, including by making voluntary contributions through the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation.

IV. Preparations for and organization of the Conference

23. It is proposed that the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint the Chairperson of the United Nations Development Group as the Secretary-General of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, supported by the Secretariat.

24. It is further proposed that the Secretariat should prepare a comprehensive report, consistent with the overarching theme of the Conference, highlighting the new dynamism and trends in South-South cooperation, and the progress that has been made by the international community in advancing such cooperation since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. Such a document should be presented in the form of a report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation. A concept paper should also be prepared for each of the sub-themes of the Conference. In addition, all Member States, as well as other participating partners, are encouraged to prepare their own national reports on South-South and triangular cooperation for submission to the Conference, on a voluntary basis.

25. All United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as funds and programmes, should provide their inputs into the preparation by the Secretariat of the various conference documents proposed in paragraph 24 above and assist the Secretariat in the organization of the main Conference as well as relevant thematic discussions, in coordination with the Secretariat. As necessary and appropriate, relevant bodies among them are also encouraged to organize regional, sectoral or theme-specific meetings prior to the Conference, at their own cost. In this connection, the President of the High-level Committee and/or his designated representative(s) may undertake necessary consultations with these bodies and entities.

26. To ensure the success of the Conference, it is further proposed that the President of the High-level Committee be assisted by an expanded Bureau of the High-level Committee, the designation of whose members should reflect equitable representation from among the regional groups within the United Nations, and whose main task would also include the preparation of a draft declaration and plan of action, based on consultations with all Member States and other relevant partners.

27. The Conference should result in an intergovernmentally agreed outcome, namely, the aforementioned declaration and plan of action. In this regard:

(a) There should be summaries of the plenary meetings and the round-table discussions, to be included in the report of the Conference;

(b) Overall, the outcomes of the Conference should be concise, action-oriented and practical;

(c) The Conference should result in the provision of enhanced resources for the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation.

V. Recommendation

28. The General Assembly may wish to endorse the proposals regarding the nature, date, objectives, modalities and organizational arrangements for the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation as conveyed in this report.